half complete lines. Body finely scaly, the dorsal thorax sparsely pubescent. Axillæ slightly separated. Lateral ocellus slightly separated from the eyes. Two other teeth of mandibles acute. Distal joint of cephalic and caudal tarsi black.

The males are similar but the flagellum is distinctly clothed with longer hairs, the pedicel is subglobular, no longer than funicle six which is slightly shorter than one, the latter somewhat longer than wide, the scape and pedicel concolorous, rest of antennæ dusky yellowish.

Described from two males, four females reared from a cherry leaf miner (*Lithocelletis* species), Wood's Holl, Massachusetts, July 9, 1914 (J. T. Patterson).

Types.—Catalogue No. 19406, U. S. N. M., a pair on a tag and another on a slide with heads.

NEW ASIAN GALL MIDGES.

By E. P. Felt,

Albany, N. Y.

The species described below are particularly interesting because of the addition to our knowledge of zoöphagous forms, some of which may prove to be of considerable economic importance. A study of the collections forwarded by Prof. Rutherford showed that he had reared *Diadiplosis coccidivora* Felt from *Pseudococcus* species on *Tephrosia hookeriana,* and also from the same genus on cocoanut and cocoa, indicating that this species is rather common and abundant. The records show the occurrence of the peculiar American genera *Didactylomyia* and *Dentifibulua* in Asia and the presence in that section of the world of *Arthrocnodax,* a genus previously known only from Europe and America. The zoöphagous species have considerable in common, structurally speaking, and the wide distribution of some of these highly specialized forms is certainly worthy of note.

Didactylomyia ceylanica new species.

The striking midges described below were taken in a bungalow at light by A. Rutherford, Peradeniya, Ceylon, and forwarded under date of June 8, 1914. The flagellate antennal segments are relatively much less prolonged than in the type species, though in other re-

spects there is a fairly close analogy and the species is therefore referred to this genus.

Male.—Length 1.4 mm. Antennæ extending to the third abdominal segment, sparsely haired, yellowish brown; fifteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-fourth the length of the subcylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length two and one-half times its diameter and a broad subapical band of long, slender setæ; terminal segment greatly produced, the finger-like apical processes having a length three-fourths the length of the basal enlargement, which latter is somewhat fusiform and has a length about four times its diameter. Palpi: first segment irregular with a length over twice its diameter, the second a little longer and broader, the third as long as the second, more slender, the fourth nearly one-half longer than the third, somewhat dilated. Eyes black, holoptic, the mouth-parts prolonged and with a length equal to half the diameter of the head. Mesonotum reddish brown. Scutellum and postscutellum yellowish brown. Abdomen fuscous yellowish. Wings hyaline, the crossvein distinct, though somewhat rudimentary at the juncture with subcosta. Halteres and coxæ yellowish. Legs mostly pale straw. Genitalia: basal clasp segment long, slender, strongly curved; terminal clasp segment greatly produced, very slender and about one-half longer than the basal clasp segment; dorsal plate short, roundly truncate and thickly clothed apically with stout, recurved spines; ventral plate apparently reduced to a pair of harpoid organs, the basal portion swollen, the distal half slender, finger-like, smooth; harpes similar though not swollen basally; style long, slender, tapering, slightly expanded apically.

Female.—Length 1.5 mm. Antennæ extending to the fourth abdominal segment, sparsely haired, yellowish brown; fifteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-fourth the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length three times its diameter. There is a scattering subapical band of strongly curved setæ; terminal segment produced, the finger-like apical processes setose and about half the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length four times its diameter. Palpi: first segment irregular, the second one-half longer, more slender, the third a little longer and broader than the second, the fourth longer and more dilated than the third; claws slender, strongly curved, unidentate, the pulvilli rudimentary. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes broadly oval, narrowly rounded apically and thickly setose. Other characters practically as in the male.

Both sexes were captured at light, and as they present substantial agreement, aside from sexual differences, in color and structural characters, they are referred to the same species. Type Cecid. a2581.

Microperrisia pulvinariæ new species.

This species was received from H. S. Smith of the California State Commission of Horticulture and labeled as having been reared

from *Pulvinaria* on citrus collected in Manila, P. I. The species is tentatively referred to the above named genus, particularly as its habits differ from the normal *Rhabdophaga* to which it is closely related.

Male.—Length 1.2 mm. Antennæ probably nearly as long as the body, rather thickly haired, dark brown, yellowish basally; at least twelve and probably fourteen segments, the fifth with the stem one-half the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length about twice its diameter and a thick subapical whorl of long, stout setæ. Palpi: first segment irregular, the second with a length nearly three times its diameter, the third a little shorter, more slender, the fourth over one-half longer than the third and somewhat dilated. Mesonotum dark brown, the submedian lines, scutellum and postscutellum yellowish. Abdomen pale yellowish. Wings hyaline, the third vein uniting with the margin at the apex of the wing. Halteres and legs a nearly uniform yellowish straw. Claws long, strongly curved, unidentate, the pulvilli rudimentary. Genitalia; basal clasp segment short, stout; terminal clasp segment somewhat reduced, swollen basally and tapering to a heavily spurred apex; dorsal plate deeply and triangularly incised, the lobes tapering and irregularly rounded apically; ventral plate long, broad, broadly rounded distally.

Female.—Length 1.2 mm. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, sparsely haired, probably fourteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-fifth the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length a little over twice its diameter and a moderately thick subapical whorl of long, curved setæ. Ovipositor with a length about one-fourth that of the abdomen, the terminal lobes narrowly oval, tapering distally and sparsely setose, otherwise nearly as in the male.

Type Cecid, a2494.

Dentifibula ceylanica new species.

The one insect described below was reared by Prof. A. Rutherford, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, June 8, 1914, from twigs of *Cassia alata* infested with a species of *Hemichionaspis*. This species is distinguished from *D. obtusilobæ* by the relatively shorter basal portion of the stem of the fifth antennal segment and the nearly straight inner margin of the apical lobe of the basal clasp segment. The two Indian species of *Dentifibula* are readily separated from American forms by the shorter and relatively broader apical lobe of the basal clasp segment.

Male.—Length 1 mm. Antennæ as long as the body, sparsely haired, pale yellowish; fourteen segments, the fifth having the stems with a length

one and one-half and three and one-half times their diameters, respectively, the enlargements subglobose. Palpi: first segment subquadrate, the second a little longer, more slender, the third a little longer and more slender than the second. Mesonotum reddish yellow. Scutellum, postscutellum and abdomen mostly yellowish. Wings faintly spotted at the fork of the fifth vein. Halteres and legs pale straw. Claws moderately stout, strongly curved, the pulvilli as long as the claws. Genitalia: basal clasp segment rather broad and with a broadly triangular apical process, the length of the latter about equal to its basal width; the inner margin being nearly straight; terminal clasp segment swollen basally, enlarged apically and somewhat curved. Other structures indistinct in the preparation.

Type Cecid. a2580.

Dentifibula obtusilobæ new species.

The male characterized below was reared by Prof. A. Rutherford of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, September 21, 1914, from *Piper nigrum* infested with *Hemichionaspis aspidistræ* and a few specimens of *Aspidiotus lataniæ*. The midge is probably an enemy of the first named scale insect. It may be most easily separated from the known American species by the relatively shorter and much stouter apical process of the basal clasp segment.

Male.—Length .75 mm. Antennæ probably one-half longer than the body, sparsely haired, dark brown, the stems whitish transparent, presumably fourteen segments, the fifth having the stems with a length two and one-half and four times their diameters, respectively; circumfili well developed and extending nearly to the base of the next enlargement; terminal segments missing. Palpi: first segment narrowly oval, the second a little longer, rectangular, the third somewhat reduced, fusiform. Face and thorax yellowish, the abdomen yellowish fuscous. Halteres whitish transparent, the legs mostly pale straw, the tarsi mostly dark brown; claws simple, evenly curved, the pulvilli as long as the claws. Genitalia: basal clasp segment moderately long, stout, and with a stout, triangular curved apical process, the latter with a length about equal to its basal width and minutely dentate apically; terminal clasp segment short, stout, strongly curved, capitate. Other structures indistinct in the preparation.

Female.—Length .75 mm. Antennæ about as long as the body, sparsely haired, dark brown, the stems whitish transparent; fourteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-fourth longer than the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length about twice its diameter; terminal segment reduced, with a length about three times its diameter and broadly rounded apically. Abdomen fuscous yellowish, fuscous basally, the ovipositor short, the lobes narrowly oval and thickly setose.

Type Cecid. a2588.

Mycodiplosis simulacri new species.

The delicate midge described below was reared July 1, 1914, from larvæ feeding probably on fungous spores by Prof. A. Rutherford, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

Male.—Length 1.2 mm. Antennæ probably one-half longer than the body, sparsely haired, light reddish brown; fourteen segments the fifth having the stems subequal, each with a length about one-half greater than its diameter. A coarse whorl of long, stout setæ occurs on the globular basal enlargement and the somewhat pyriform distal enlargement, the latter with a length one-fourth greater than its diameter; circumfili moderately long, stout. Palpi: first segment short, subquadrate, the second with a length over three times its diameter, the third a little shorter than the second, more slender, the fourth as long as the third and more slender. Body yellowish white, except for the minute yellowish brown mesothoracic sclerites. Halteres whitish transparent. Wings hyaline. Legs a uniform pale straw; claws stout, strongly curved, the anterior unidentate, the pulvilli rudimentary. Genitalia; basal clasp segment moderately long, stout; terminal clasp segment a little longer than the basal clasp segment, swollen basally and slender; dorsal plate short, deeply and roundly emarginate, the lobes short, obtuse. Other structures indistinct in the preparation.

Type Cecid. a2591.

TABLE FOR SEPARATION OF MALES OF DIADIPLOSIS:

a. Basal portion of the stem of the fifth antennal segment with a length plainly greater than its diameter.

b. Stems of the fifth antennal segment plainly unequal, having a length, respectively, one-half greater and twice the diameter; third palpal segment with a length twice that of the second; abdomen dark red; basal clasp segment greatly swollen; ventral plate broadly and roundly emarginate .....*cocci* Felt, a2128.

bb. Stems of the fifth antennal segment nearly equal, each with a length greater than its diameter, the abdomen yellowish.

c. Stems of the fifth antennal segment with a length one-fourth greater than their diameter, the circumfili each with about eight loops, the terminal clasp segment reduced, swollen basally, the harpes with long setæ ....*coccidivora* Felt, a2486

cc. Stems of the fifth antennal segment with a length one-half greater than their diameter, the circumfili each with fourteen to sixteen loops, the terminal clasp segment long, slender, not conspicuously swollen basally, the harpes inconspicuous. *hirticornis* n. sp., a2618.

aa. Basal portion of the stem of the fifth antennal segment with a length equal its diameter or less; ventral plate roundly emarginate.

b. Stems of the fifth antennal segment plainly unequal, with a length equal and twice their diameters, respectively; circumfili with seven or eight loops; third palpal segment with a length twice the second; abdomen yellowish brown; basal clasp segment constricted basally; ventral plate lobes not plainly divergent.....*smithi* n. sp., a2495a.

bb. Stems of the fifth antennal segment nearly equal, with a length one-third and one-half their diameters, respectively; circumfili with fifteen loops; third palpal segment a little longer than the second; abdomen dark brown; basal clasp segment uniformly stout; ventral plate lobes divergent.....*buscki* Felt, C. 1529a.

Diadiplosis smithi new species.

The species described below was received through the courtesy of Mr. H. S. Smith of the California State Commission of Horticulture, accompanied by the statement that the insects had been reared from cocoons produced by larvæ feeding upon a *Pulvinaria* on citrus at Manila, P. I. This species is quite distinct from earlier characterized forms and is therefore described as new.

Male.—Length .8 mm. Antennæ one-half longer than the body, thickly haired, light straw; fourteen segments, the fifth with stems as long and twice the length of their diameters, respectively; the circumfili moderately long and stout, and with but six or eight loops to a filum. Palpi: first segment short, irregular, the second subquadrate, with a length about twice its diameter, the third slender and more than twice the length of the second. Mesonotum dark brown, the submedian lines, the posterior median area, the scutellum and postscutellum yellowish orange. Abdomen yellowish brown, yellowish basally and apically, the genitalia slightly fuscous. Wings hyaline. Halteres, coxæ and femora basally yellowish transparent, the distal portion of femora, tibiæ and tarsi light straw. Claws slender, strongly curved, unidentate, the pulvilli about half the length of the claws. Genitalia: basal clasp segment moderately long, stout; terminal clasp segment greatly reduced and with a stout spur apically; dorsal plate long, deeply and narrowly emarginate, the lobes tapering and rather thickly setose apically; ventral plate rather long, tapering, broadly and roundly emarginate, the distal margin setose.

Female.—Length 2 mm. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, sparsely haired, probably light straw; fourteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-fourth the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length about two and one-fourth times its diameter. Palpi practically as in the male, except that both the second and third segments appear to be relatively somewhat longer. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes roundly oval and thickly setose.

Type Cecid. a2495a.

Diadiplosis hirticornis new species.

The midges described below were received under date of April 19, 1915, from Mr. H. S. Smith, Superintendent of the State Insectary, Sacramento, Cal., accompanied by the statement that they had been reared from mealy bugs from Japan, and labeled Calif. 799, Ex. *Pseudococcus vapor*. This species is quite different from other known forms referred to this genus.

Male.—Length .9 mm. Antennæ one-half longer than the body, thickly haired, light brown; fourteen segments, the fifth having the two portions of the stem subequal, each with a length about one-half greater than the diameter, the circumfili moderately long, the loops thick, there being fourteen to sixteen to each filum, the terminal segment somewhat reduced, the basal portion of the stem with a length about twice its diameter, the distal enlargement subcylindric, with a length one-half greater than its diameter, almost truncate apically, the terminal appendage rudimentary. Palpi: the first segment broadly oval, the second narrowly oval, a little shorter, the third one-half longer than the second, more slender. Mesonotum reddish brown, the sparsely haired submedian lines yellowish. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuræ fuscous yellowish. Abdomen mostly fuscous yellowish, the third abdominal segment with a fuscous spot dorsally, the genitalia a little darker. Wings hyaline, the third vein uniting with the margin at the apex of the wing. Halteres and coxæ pale yellowish; legs mostly a nearly uniform dark straw, the two distal tarsal segments yellowish white; claws slender, strongly curved, the anterior unidentate, the pulvilli about half the length of the claws. Genitalia: basal clasp segment rather slender, long; terminal clasp segment long, tapering to a strongly recurved, chitinous claw; dorsal plate long, broad, deeply and triangularly emarginate, the lobes diverging, rather thickly clothed with short setæ; ventral plate long, spatulate, subtruncate, distally slightly emarginate; style short, tapering, acute distally.

Female.—Length 1.3 mm. Antennæ about three-fourths the length of the body, sparsely haired, pale brownish yellow; fourteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-fourth the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length about twice its diameter; terminal segment subcylindric, with a length two and one-half to three times its diameter, tapering abruptly to a short, broadly conical apical process. Mesonotum yellowish brown. Scutellum and postscutellum fuscous yellowish. Abdomen mostly fuscous yellowish, the dorsum of the third and fourth segments mesially, dark brown. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes narrowly oval and rather thickly clothed with long setæ. Other characters nearly as in the male.

Type Cecid. a2618.

XIPHODIPLOSIS new genus.

This genus is easily distinguished from all of the trifili having triarticulate palpi, by the enormously produced, somewhat sword-shaped terminal clasp segment. Owing to its habits it is provisionally associated with *Diadiplosis* Felt, though it may fall in the series with *Kalodiplosis* Felt, since the material at hand has not enabled use to ascertain the structure of the claws. The type of this species is *X. fulva* n. sp.

Xiphodiplosis fulva new species.

The midges were reared August 15, 1914, from *Saissetia nigra* on dahlia by Prof. A. Rutherford, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon.

Larva.—Length 1.75 mm., stout. Head short, broad, the antennæ moderately short, stout, biarticulate; breastbone dark brown, expanded apically and strongly tridentate. Skin smooth, posterior extremity broadly rounded and rather deeply incised.

Male.—Length 1 mm. Antennæ probably as long as the body, sparsely haired, light brown; probably fourteen segments, the third and fourth slightly fused, the fourth having the stems with a length one and one-half and three times their diameters, respectively; basal enlargement subglobose, distal enlargement elongate, pyriform, with a length fully twice its diameter and a slight constriction near the basal third. The loops of the three circumfili rather numerous, moderately stout and extending nearly to the apex of the adjacent portion of the stem; terminal segment missing. Palpi: first segment irregular, the second with a length about three times its diameter, the third as long as the second, somewhat dilated. Eyes holoptic. Mesonotum, scutellum and postscutellum fuscous yellowish brown.

Abdomen yellowish brown. Wings hyaline. Halteres pale yellowish. Coxæ and femora yellowish. Genitalia: basal clasp segment relatively short, stout, with a length about one-half greater than its diameter and a large, triangularly obtuse lobe at the internal basal angle; terminal clasp segment greatly produced, slender, slightly curved and with a length about twice that of the basal clasp segment; dorsal plate long, slender, deeply and narrowly incised, the lobes relatively slender and narrowly rounded apically; ventral plate longer than the dorsal plate, moderately broad and narrowly rounded apically.

Type Cecid. a2590.

Arthrocnodax rutherfordi new species.

The midges described below were received from Prof. A. Rutherford, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, under date of

June 8, 1914, and reported as having been reared from leaves of *Melia azedarach* infested with *Tetranychus* species.

Male.—Length .6 mm. Antennæ a little longer than the body, thickly haired, yellowish brown; fourteen segments, the fifth having the stems with a length one and one-half and two times their diameters, respectively; basal enlargement subglobose, distal enlargement pyriform, with a length equal to its diameter. Palpi: indistinct in the preparation. Mesonotum dark reddish brown. Scutellum and postscutellum yellowish. Abdomen a variable fuscous yellowish. Halteres pale yellowish. Legs a variable pale straw. Claws slender, evenly curved, the pulvilli nearly as long as the claws. Genitalia: basal clasp segment rather stout; terminal clasp segment long, slender; dorsal plate deeply and triangularly emarginate, the ventral plate short, broadly rounded apically.

Type Cecid. a2579.

Arthrocnodax walkeriana new species.

The species characterized below was received from Prof. A. Rutherford, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, accompanied by the statement that it was reared June 8, 1914, from a species of *Pseudococcus* on coffee. There have been no species of this genus described from that part of the world, and we therefore take pleasure in characterizing this midge. Prof. Rutherford transmitted specimens of apparently the same species reared at the same date from *Walkeriana* species, probably *kandyense*.

Male.—Length .1 mm. Antennæ as long as the body, thickly haired, yellowish brown; fourteen segments, the stems of the fifth antennal segment having a length one and one-fourth and one and one-half times their diameter, respectively; basal enlargement with a length about half its diameters, the distal enlargement globose, with a length three-fourths its diameter, terminal segment slightly produced, the basal portion of the stem with a length three times its diameter, the distal enlargement with a length about twice its diameter and with an equally long, fingerlike process apically. Palpi: first segment with a length twice its diameter, the second quadrate, the third narrowly oval, the fourth one-half longer than the third, more slender. Mesonotum reddish brown. Scutellum and postscutellum yellowish. Abdomen a variable yellowish or yellowish orange. Halteres and legs mostly pale straw, the distal tarsal segments darker. Claws slender, evenly curved, the pulvilli nearly as long as the claws. Genitalia: basal clasp segment rather long, slender; terminal clasp segment swollen basally; dorsal plate short, deeply and broadly emarginate, the lobes diverging and narrowly rounded apically; ventral plate long, rather broad, broadly rounded apically.

Female.—Length 1.25 mm. Antennæ extending to the fifth abdominal segment, sparsely haired, pale yellowish; fourteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-half the length of the subcylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length about twice its diameter; terminal segment slightly produced, with a length three times its diameter, broadly rounded apically. Palpi: first as long as the second, the fourth a little longer than the third. Abdomen reddish basally, yellowish apically. Ovipositor short, the lobes narrowly oval and thickly clothed with long, stout setæ. Other characters nearly as in the male.

Type Cecid. a2578.

Lowiola costata new species.

The midges described below and tentatively referred to this genus were received from Prof. A. Rutherford, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, June 8, 1914, and taken by him on a spider's web. The midges had no difficuly in leaving the web and the spiders did not seem to feed upon them.

Female.—Length 1.75 mm. Antennæ extending to the fifth abdominal segment, sparsely haired, yellowish orange; fourteen segments, the fifth with a stem one-half the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length about twice its diameter and is girdled near the middle and subapically by broad, rather heavy, low circumfili; terminal segment produced, the basal enlargement with a length four times its diameter and distally with a bulbous appendage, the latter separated from the enlargement by a distinct, rather smooth stem and with an ovoid basal enlargement, the distal portion being finger-like and with a length three times its diameter. Palpi: the first segment irregularly subquadrate, the second rather broad, with a length four times its diameter, the third as long as the second, more slender; mouth-parts produced, with a length fully one-half the diameter of the head. The maxillæ thickly and transversely costate. Eyes holoptic, black. Mesonotum reddish brown. Scutellum and postscutellum yellowish brown. Abdomen fuscous yellowish, the yellowish ovipositor with a length about half that of the abdomen, the terminal lobes long, indistinctly biarticulate, the distal portion narrowly lanceolate and sparsely setose. Wings hyaline, the third vein uniting with the margin well beyond the apex. Halteres pale yellowish. Coxæ fuscous yellowish. Legs mostly pale straw. The simple claws strongly curved, the pulvilli rudimentary.

Type Cecid. a2582.

ANDRODIPLOSIS new genus.

The genus is allied to *Diplecus* Kieff., which it resembles very closely in a superficial manner and from which it may be separated by the distinctly binodose basal enlargements of the flagellate an-

tennal segments in the female, the absence of hairs covering the entire surface of the enlargement, the well developed claws and pulvilli, and the short lobes of the ovipositor. The wings are probably not long-haired as described by Kieffer for *Diplecus*. Type *A. coccidivora* n. sp.

Androdiplosis coccidivora new species.

The one female obtained was reared by Prof. A. Rutherford, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, from *Aspidiotus* or *Chrysomphalus* species, probably *C. orientalis* News., on *Limonia alata*.

Female.—Length 1.2 mm. Antennæ probably yellow, as long as the body, sparsely haired, the basal enlargement light brown and distinctly binodose, the constriction being as well marked as in many male Diplosids, smooth, and with a length approximately half its diameter. The whitish, smooth, transparent stem as long as the remainder of the segment, each enlargement with an irregular whorl of stout setæ near the middle and subapically a circumfilum, the loops of the latter stout and with a length approximating the diameter of the enlargement; terminal segment wanting. Palpi: first segment irregular, the second with a length one-half greater than its diameter, the third nearly as long as the second, and the fourth a little longer than the third, compressed. Eyes holoptic, mouth-parts slightly produced. Thorax yellowish. Abdomen yellowish orange. Wings faintly clouded near the middle and with small spots apically. Halteres whitish transparent. Legs mostly pale straw, the claws moderately stout, rather strongly curved near the distal third, the pulvilli as long as the simple claws. Ovipositor short, the lobes short, broadly rounded and thickly setose. A lateral plate has a broadly rounded sparsely setose ventral lobe and a narrower, obliquely truncate dorsal lobe, the latter separated by a deep and irregularly rounded emargination.

Type Cecid. a2587.

Dyodiplosis generosi new species.

These midges were received from Prof. A. Rutherford, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, accompanied by the statement that they were reared July 11, 1914, from twigs infested with *Howardia biclavis* and a species of *Aulacaspis* near *pentagona*, the latter being the more abundant. The reference of this well marked species to the above named genus is provisional, and with the discovery of the male it may prove necessary to erect another genus.

Female.—Length 1.5 mm. Antennæ probably nearly as long as the body, sparsely haired, yellowish brown; probably fourteen segments, third and fourth

fused, the latter with a stem one-third the length of the subcylindric basal enlargement, which latter is slightly constricted near the middle and bears two whorls of unusually high circumfili. These latter form distinct, though irregular loops and in the case of the distal filum, the loops extend almost to the tip of the segment. Palpi: the first segment irregularly quadrate, the second with a length a little over twice its diameter, the third one-half longer than the second, more slender. Mesonotum dark reddish brown. Scutellum and postscutellum white, the abdomen yellowish orange, the segments narrowly margined posteriorly with rather indistinct fuscous bands. Halteres whitish transparent. Legs pale straw; claws stout, strongly curved, simple, the pulvilli rudimentary. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes narrowly oval and thickly setose.

Type Cecid. a2594.

SOME NEW PHORIDÆ FROM JAVA.[1]

BY CHARLES T. BRUES,

FOREST HILLS, MASS.

Some time ago I received through the courtesy of Professor J. C. H. de Meijere a collection of Javanese Phoridæ belonging to the Amsterdam Museum. These were collected mainly by Mr. E. Jacobson who has made some interesting observations on certain members of this family in Java.

A number of new species are included in the lot which are described in the present paper.

Dohrniphora egregia Brues.

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 9, p. 534 (1911).

Of this species originally described from Formosa, there is a single specimen from Nongkodjadjar, Java, January (Jacobson).

Hypocera flavidula new species.

Male.—Length 2 m. Light yellowish brown; front piceous; abdominal segments three to six black, the sides of the first and second darkened; wings distinctly infuscated, especially near the anterior border. Front small, scarcely wider than the eye when seen from above, nearly quadrate; bristles not very strong; post-antennal pair close together, at the extreme anterior margin of the front; next row above of four bristles forming a line that is strongly

[1] Contributions from the Entomological Laboratory of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University, No. 99.